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THE macdonald JOURNAL

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Editor: Gordon Bachman
Managing Editor: Hazel M. Clarke
Associate Editor: Tom Pickup
Family Farm, Office of Information,
Quebec Dept. of Agriculture
and Colonization
Advertising Manager: R. J. Cooke
Production: Dorothy Parsons
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Libraries' bookmobile parked out-
side the Ormstown Elementary
School. See page 6.

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Journal Jottings

I am not absolutely certain that
it is in keeping with the Protestant
work ethic to reveal that I
thoroughly enjoy what I am doing.
As I learn more about the
College's endeavours either close
it hand on Campus or at arm's
length in the community it serves
and am able to share this
information with our readers by
assembling it in the pages of the
Journal, my faith in the continued
value of the printed word is
strengthened.

Films, television, video tape, tape
recorders, slides and other
audio-visual techniques, all of
which I heartily endorse, can and
will continue to complement but
never replace a good book. Their
use may actually increase the need
for good reading material.

started in 1901 to reach people
in remote areas of the country is
still much in demand 72 years later.
A book is a trusted friend to read
and to comfort; a book is a
teacher to guide and to inform;
a book is a journey to explore and
to browse. A book can be a
familiar author to search out again
and again or a passing acquaintance
to meet but once. People in
northern Quebec know this.
People in the Eastern Townships,
the Laurentians and the Chateauguay
Valley know this, thanks to the
Travelling Libraries.

I spent part of a day taking photos
on the Libraries' bookmobile
when it made a trip recently to
Ormstown. It was cold and
snowing but the bookmobile was
never empty. A steady stream
of children passed through the
library, their arms full of adventure,
mystery, and excitement. Adults
arrived at the bookmobile armed
with shopping bags or pushing

bundle buggies. They shook the
snow off their coats and entered
the warmth and familiarity of
their library on wheels. The shelves
were gradually emptied as
cookbooks, biographies, novels,
and instructional books on sewing,
farming, handicrafts — to name
but a few — were checked out.
A personal, friendly atmosphere
prevailed.

If I can say I enjoy my job of
helping to put out one magazine
a month, I'm afraid I'm at a loss
for words to describe the immense
satisfaction that the Librarian
and her staff must feel in
dispensing thousands of books
a month throughout the province.
But that is Kay Clynes' story
and you'll find it in this issue.

Hazel M. Clarke

Proof of this is the McLennan
Travelling Libraries. A service

Editorial

With the winter season upon us, thousands of Canadians will be taking to the ski slopes. Today the ski industry represents a multi-million dollar industry to Canada. In fact, it probably has been one of the fastest growing industries in the country.

This growth has been primarily due to the increase in income, leisure time, and mobility that people have acquired during the past decade. It is not unusual for a family to spend several hundred dollars on equipment alone. This is in addition to the several hundred dollars a family can spend for travel, lodging, food, and other expenses for a week of skiing.

With such a large amount of money being spent, skiing has been proclaimed as one of the greatest booms to the Quebec economy. It is true that the industry does bring large amounts of money and some employment to the province. But we have to consider just who benefits from this fast growing industry. Who ends up with all that money being spent? How much of it really benefits the community?

It is true that some money does trickle down to rural communities near ski resorts in the form of increased sales of food, clothing,

entertainment, lodging, etc. But the vast proportion goes to those business interests who already have the capital to build ski resorts, restaurants, lodges, and night clubs. This is not to say that this concentration of benefits is bad, but perhaps we ought to consider other alternatives that would result in a wider distribution of dollars to more members of rural communities.

One of these alternatives stems from a backlash to the high-priced skiing at major resorts. The expense of skiing at these resorts has risen so high that skiing is becoming a recreation activity of the higher income families only. Many families can no longer afford this expensive sport and are looking for some other winter activity that does not involve a plush resort and expensive menus.

The result has been a tremendous upsurge in cross-country skiing that does not require a large outlay of cash to enjoy. More and more families are happy to roam the countryside and actually seek out noncommercialized, rural surroundings.

It is from this growing market of skiers that many farm families could gain some additional income during the slack winter months.

Since this particular type of skier does not usually demand plush accommodations, catering to these people would not likely require a large capital outlay. It may simply require only renting out one or two rooms of the farm home and cooking larger meals to accommodate the guests.

More farm families are making their homes and farms available to urban people, who are often delighted to have the opportunity to live on a farm for a week. Of course, this type of farm enterprise often represents additional hardships and sacrifices for the farm family. But it can represent an additional form of farm income during a period of the year when ordinarily there would be no income from conventional farm enterprises. It represents perhaps the most feasible and efficient means for farmers to capture some of the large amounts of money being spent in winter recreation activities without a large investment in money.

Gordon Bachman

Agriculture and Environment

In all likelihood, agricultural economists will remember the last three decades of our century as the time when policy planning shifted from market oriented methods to planning by means of a global, system oriented model. In this context, the gravity of environmental problems has important consequences. In our modern society neither individuals nor corporations have unlimited rights to operation. Actions which have harmful effects on the environment are sometimes subject to regulations involving restriction of the scope of such activities. The impact of agricultural operations on the environment may fall into two categories; positive effects and negative effects.

Positive Effects of Agriculture

It has become fashionable to concentrate only on the harmful effects of modern crop and livestock production on the environment. There are, however, some ecological implications on the positive side as well. As a recent study by Keith C. Barron (1) stresses: "modern agricultural technology has made a great contribution to a better environment through increasing crop yields, thereby reducing the acreage needed for food production. While many segments of the environment have degenerated in the last quarter century, vast areas of eroded agricultural land have been improved by diversion to forests, pasture or various recreational areas." Increasing yields has freed land for new industries and/or

new cultural activities. This made it possible that areas could be devoted to wildlife habitats of endangered species of birds and animals.

As another example, agricultural crop production contributes to the preservation of the carbon-dioxide-oxygen equilibrium of the atmosphere. In the words of Professor Preuschen (2), "European agriculture has demonstrated over a period of 2000 years that agriculture itself can supply a sufficient amount of oxygen so that man and animals can utilize (oxidize) the amount of crops produced. Thus, it is conceivable that the further intensification of agriculture enlarges the surplus oxygen supply . . ."

Some workers maintain that agriculture and forestry contribute to the preservation of the environment while functioning as a global "enterprise of detoxification" of nature.

Harmful Effects of Agriculture on Environment

The major agricultural sources of damage to the environment are (a) waste and (b) residues from fertilizers and chemical pesticides which may pollute rivers, wilderness, recreation areas and the like.

(a) The changing technology in livestock production presents the problem both of solid wastes disposal and odour. Cheap synthetic fertilizer has decreased the demand

for manure at the same time as feedlots have concentrated the production of animal wastes, and suburban expansion has brought the population closer to the farm. The trend in cattle, hog and poultry production is toward larger units which provide the benefits of economy of scale. Table 1 shows that the problem in disposing of animal wastes in large scale operations will be double what it was at the time the data were taken. (Note that figures in Column 1 do not include livestock raised in small-scale feeding operations, nor those dispersed on farms and ranges.) The danger arises when sudden rains sweep manure and other wastes into rivers. Cecil H. Wadleigh (4) reports: "Studies in Kansas by Smith and Miner show what may happen in a stream receiving drainage from a feedlot. Their studies on the Fox River were made at a point about a mile below a feedlot during November. In 20 hours after a one-inch storm, the water in the stream one mile below the feedlot contained 90 p.p.m. of BOD and just about 0 p.p.m. of oxygen. Most fish cannot survive if the oxygen content of water falls below 4 p.p.m. At the point of sampling, the BOD dissipated rapidly and the oxygen content of the water recovered. Unfortunately, the data did not provide information as to how rapidly these adverse water quality conditions that kill fish, moved downstream. We are exceedingly deficient in research that will provide needed information." Manure drainage has been blamed for many serious fish kills. The Federal

Water Quality Administration of the United States reported that of the eight major fish kills in 1967, three of them were caused by manure drainage.

In Canada, public fears of pollution from feedlots cause conflict mainly in the West between farmers who intend to integrate grain production with a livestock enterprise on the one hand and local organizations, for instance, the Manitoba Clean Environment Commission on the other. The Commission is a provincial government agency recently set up to rule on any activity that results in pollution of any kind and to issue licences controlling pollution. Since the legal authority of the organizations is not classified, there is an urgent need for guidelines so that farmers can adjust their programs to reasonable rules and compulsory safety requirements.

(b) The detrimental effects of fertilizers and pesticides have been subject to discussion for the past 15 years or so. Since the publication of **"Silent Spring"** by the late Rachel Carson, an impressive body of literature has been developed on the effects of agricultural chemicals on the environment. The result is a controversy not so much about the detrimental effects of those chemicals as about the scope, balancing, and costs of their restriction or abolition. There is no doubt that the phenomenal increase in modern agricultural productivity resulted from efficient allocation of productive resources. From an

economic point of view, fertilizers and pesticides are productive resources or factors of production. According to U.S.D.A. estimates, if pesticides were withdrawn from the United States farm production, total output of crops and livestock would be reduced by 30 per cent. Moreover, elimination of pesticides would probably boost the price of farm products by 50 to 70 per cent.

Among fertilizers commonly used in agriculture, nitrates and phosphorus have been considered as major pollutants of waterways. Space precludes full reporting of the tremendous research work conducted in the United States to measure pollution attributed to the use of plant nutrients. Those studies are primarily concerned with nutrients balance sheets and nitrates in streams and ground water. In a national average crop production extracts more nutrients from the soil than farmers contribute by means of fertilizer. However, average calculation is misleading since regional investigations reveal that in some areas farmers add much more fertilizers than individual crops may extract from the soil. The real problem is that science has been unable to determine the fate of nitrates in the soil. Evidently, "soil type, type of farming, time of application and other variables might effect the amount of nitrate that reaches streams and underground water supplies from a given application. Until this kind of information is available, policies to control nitrogen use will be made under a

considerable amount of uncertainty." (4)

Research Need

Realistic assessment of and the battle against agricultural pollution presents a unique challenge to economists and biologists as well as to workers in disciplines such as anthropology, medicine, and sociology. It is of foremost importance to exclude either oversimplification or exaggeration of the problem. The failure of a social consensus and the evident political factors caused the UN Conference on the Human Environment held in June, 1972, in Stockholm, to end up with rather nebulous statements. Yet, the rehabilitation of the environment has been recognized as the most urgent problem of civilization. Similar disagreement prevails in some scientific quarters. According to a recent study (5) "confusion exists in terminology used in discussing environmental or pollution problems. This involves types of pollutants, kinds of pollution, methods of transmission and causes and effects."

The need for economic research on agricultural pollution is evident since the global effect and rehabilitation is above all of an economic nature. A respectable amount of research has been completed in these areas in the United States, the United Kingdom and in some countries of the European Economic Community. Relatively little has been accomplished, however, in Canada where government agencies, universities, and research

stations have failed to focus sufficient attention on the need for research on the economic aspects of agricultural pollution. Macdonald College of McGill University justly claims exception to this statement since several Departments initiated research projects on various elements of the global problem. The objective and scope of future research must, however, integrate and simultaneously broaden the framework of projects. While analyzing comparative costs and returns of farm operations, the hitherto neglected side effects or social costs must be incorporated into the model. Case studies must

inquire into social and hygienic implications, yet the public interest in meeting national and international demand for farm products cannot be neglected. In the development of the so-called post industrial society, agriculture becomes but an element of the global system; consequently, its operation must be adjusted to the other components of the system. Thus, balancing of economic goals and instruments of implementation is imperative. In other words, comprehensive research on agricultural pollution requires interdisciplinary co-operation of

workers of various scientific backgrounds.

Dr. Lewis A. Fischer,
Dept. of Agricultural Economics.

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Table 1. Waste disposal problem for U.S. livestock raised in large-scale operations in terms of human waste equivalent, 1970.

The amount of animal waste produced by —	Is equivalent to the human waste produced by —	
5 million feedlot cattle	50 million people	
7 million milk cows	105	" "
100 million laying hens	10	" "
50 million turkeys	5	" "
400 million broilers	20	" "
10 million hogs	10	" "
2 million lambs on feed	1	" "
Total equivalent	201 million people	

Source: Byerly, T. C. The Environment and Agriculture, *Agricultural Science Review*, U.S.D.A., Vol. 81 (1970): p. 5.

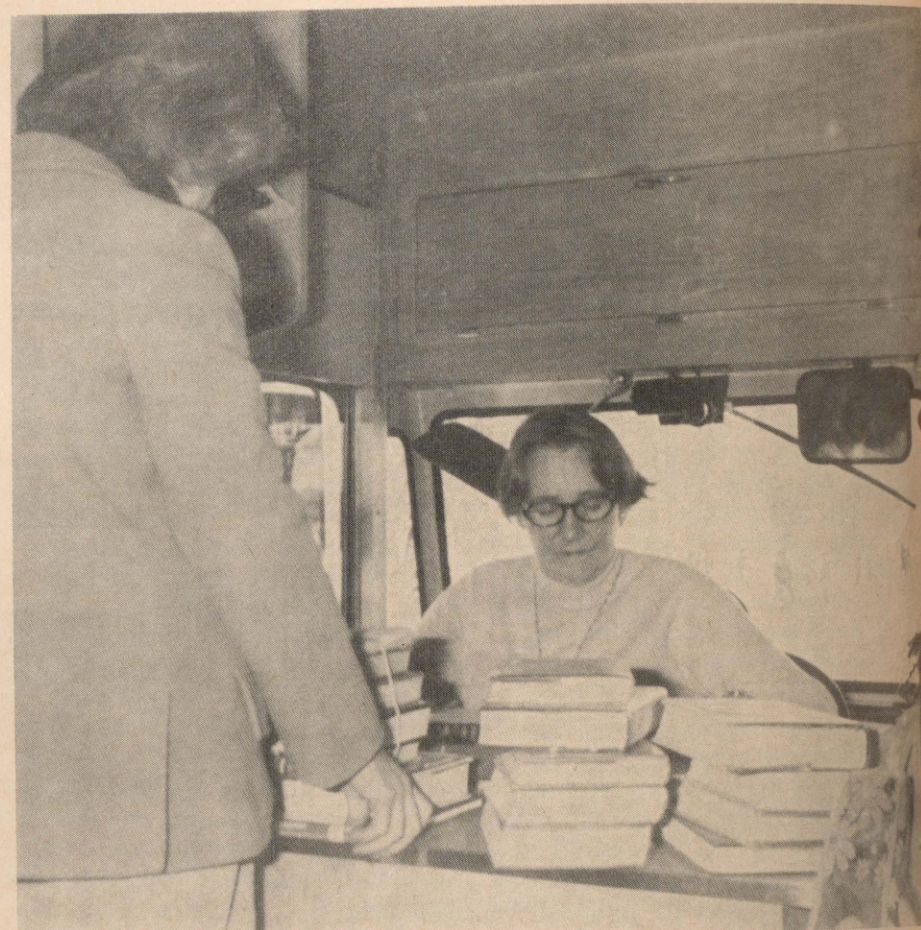
Books on the Move

Service rendered by the McLennan Travelling Libraries means something very special to a lot of people living in the Province of Quebec. For some people it is the arrival of parcels or cartons of books; for many others it is the arrival of a bookmobile into their area.

This library of ours was first established in 1901 through the generosity of six children of the late Hugh McLennan, a Montreal businessman. Wanting to do honour to the memory of their father, they gave money to McGill University, and Mr. Gould, the then librarian, was much in favour of using it towards starting the first travelling library in Canada under the auspices of a Canadian university.

Money was used to hire a librarian and to buy books which were sent in boxes to communities on application throughout the country. Those applying for these books had to have some kind of standing — they were school principals, teachers, ministers, or small-town mayors. The boxes in lots of 50 were shipped by rail to places as far away as Newfoundland and British Columbia. They were sent to community centres or schools. Schools have almost always from the very start of the Travelling Libraries participated as borrowers.

This service is still very much in evidence. We send books by rail, not across the country any more but within the Province of Quebec, to some of the far distant places where there are no libraries or where it is impossible for people to get to libraries because



of weather conditions or the terrain.

In 1940 the library was moved to Macdonald College from Redpath Library where it was first housed. The original service was continued and is still very much in demand. The library also began to serve local people. People who live in Ste. Anne de Bellevue and Senneville and College staff and their families use our library as a normal public library.

In 1954 we started our gratifying "books by mail service." It gives satisfaction to many people who are isolated or housebound, bedridden or are literally unable to get to libraries. We are in favour, in fact, of taking books to the community rather than the more traditional manner of waiting

for the community to come to the books. We believe that books should be in every possible place — preschool play centres, health clinics, sports areas, youth clubs. I personally believe that students should be subsidized during the summer to go into parks, swimming pools, playgrounds and streets and gather clusters of children under a banner and tell them stories. This would be a gruelling business but surely a tremendous inducement to reading. And this is what our library has done for many, many years. It has introduced people to authors they normally would never have read because there has not been the same kind of library service in their areas.

The postal service started in 1954 results in many delightful letters

being sent to Mrs. Cunningham, the librarian who looks after this department. She feels that all the people to whom she sends books are her friends and they feel exactly the same way about her. We have lovely letters from them telling us how much they enjoy their books and how much they value the service. One of our readers who lives in the Magdalen Islands at Grosse Isle wrote, "I want to say how much your books and service have meant to us. We all look forward to each package and the excitement felt by us all when we open the parcel is one of the high points we will always remember together with your

thoughtful notes." So you see, this service means a great deal to many people living in far distant places in the Province of Quebec, as does our rail service.

But the most glamorous and exciting of our services is perhaps our bookmobile service, started in 1951 by Professor Avison, who was responsible for the library in those days. He persuaded Miss Isabella McLennan, the last remaining member of the children who had endowed the library in 1901, to buy a new truck, and he and Professor Banting, who was a professor of engineering, fitted shelves into the sides of this

vehicle. Out it went into the country driven by a volunteer librarian, who was a retired school teacher, and the librarian, Miss Frances Maunsell. They went into the country with the bookmobile full and came back after the first day with it empty. In fact, the circulation of the library increased by 300 per cent in the first six months of the bookmobile's beginning, so it was proved at once to be a very valuable service.

In 1956, this vehicle was replaced by a proper bookmobile built for the library — one which we thought then was the last word in comfort. And in 1960 the provincial government gave us our first grant of \$20,000 which made all the difference to our services. We were, in fact, able to increase our staff, our book stock and our services. It also enabled us to give better service to the original people with our bookmobile, and to say yes to many other areas which had asked us to serve. We started serving almost every small town in the Eastern Townships, as well as going into the Chateaugay Valley and up to Lachute and Arundel and over to Chelsea, Wakefield, Kazabazua, and Hull.

Each year the government increased our grant slightly until in 1963 we had our first \$50,000 grant. With part of this money we bought a second bookmobile. This time a much bigger vehicle. The lighting arrangements inside were much better, it had a desk at each end

Left: Books selected are brought to the front of the bookmobile where, in this instance, Librarian Kay Clynes checks them out. The driver's seat can be swivelled around to face the desk behind. Below: A group of children from the Ormstown Elementary School discuss their choice of books.



Small groups of children are allowed out of their classrooms for about 20 minutes to visit their library on wheels.

of the vehicle and was much easier to work in. We still have this vehicle, and it's still known as the new bookmobile.

The bookmobile service follows a regular schedule which is set up for the whole year. The following is an example of a six-day journey into the Townships.

What happens is that two girls, both excellent drivers, take the bookmobile out on Monday morning. They will travel to Richmond, for example. They'll be there by lunch time, park in the elementary schoolyard and announce their arrival. Groups of children will come out from the classrooms and take books from the bookmobile. They either take books as individuals for which they pay a subscription, or take books for their school library for which the school is charged. Each child may borrow six books every time we call. This will go on for the rest of the day until the school closes and then the adults will come and exchange their books. The bookmobile will go to Richmond Library where a large selection of books is borrowed — between 50 and 100 each time we call. During that week the girls will go up to Danville, where the children from the Danville School will come out and borrow books plus adults from the village of Danville and the town of Asbestos. Then on to the Lennoxville Library and the elementary school and to Ayer's Cliff where quite a large group of adults will come into the vehicle and exchange their books — using the vehicle just as if it



were a library. The same procedure takes place at the Waterloo Library and Waterloo School. Then the girls head the bookmobile back home.

The bookmobile covers the Bromont, Cowansville, Granby areas, too, it goes to Lachute, Arundel, and Grenville. It goes to Valleyfield, Ormstown, Howick, Huntingdon, and Beauharnois. It goes to Candiac and to Ville d'Anjou. We try to please people of all ages with our services but we perhaps get more satisfaction out of our bookmobile service because we actually meet the people and hear what they have to say about their pleasure in the books they choose. This especially applies to children. I am a great believer in encouraging children to read as

much as possible and our children's library is really very good. I must admit this because the books have been chosen with the greatest possible care. This is something that children quickly catch on to — they are very discerning people. They can realize very quickly, without us knowing it sometimes, that the best books are worth reading rather than badly written books. They do enjoy reading inferior books too, of course, but they will quickly go to books which are written in a better kind of language, that have more exciting stories or better constructed stories. And, of course, they read a great deal of non-fiction. They watch a program on television, one of Cousteau's adventures and they want to read his books. They want



Left: There is a wide range of reading material from which adults may choose. Below: As the armloads of books are brought in through the rear door of the bookmobile they are sorted out at the rear desk and returned to the shelves—in this photo—by Mrs. Jean McElroy.

to know all about the creatures in the sea and they can get this information from the books in our library.

The adult sections are a little different. We do have a good adult library but as Ford Madox Ford said, there are only two classes of books which are universal in the appeal — the very best and the very worst — and I can honestly say we have some of each on our adult shelves. The adults pay a subscription once a year to the bookmobile service and books are also borrowed by groups of people, study groups, libraries, and special classes. If we can't get them from our own shelves, we try and get them from another library through inter-library loan.

In 1968 the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, the Ministry responsible for giving us our provincial grants, informed us they could no longer afford to give us a grant. Also, of course, we were not strictly speaking an official public library because we were under the auspices of a private educational Institution McGill University. After many appeals to the government, we realized that we weren't going to get it back and we started the process of closing our library down, of giving our books away, of stopping our services. This caused

such consternation throughout the province that newspapers were flooded with letters, we were flooded with telephone calls, the CBC interviewed me, and CJAD's then Director of Public Affairs, Rod Blaker, took this up and was very emphatic in his views about why the library should not be stopped.

This support was enough to make the government, I presume, aware of the value of our services and our grant was restored. But with some provisos. We had directions from the Quebec Public Library Service that the restoration of the government grant meant the continuation of the library but in a modified form. The emphasis would have to be shifted from a top-heavy service to children to an increased service to adults. In view of this directive, we made plans to gradually withdraw some of the deposits of books in schools and we stopped going into some areas which had an established library service or were about to start one.

It has not been as easy as it sounds on paper. People are used to seeing us. They are used to seeing our bookmobile arrive. The bookmobile travels about 10,000 miles a year, visiting all these places and the circulation from the bookmobile alone in 1971 was

122,000 volumes. That is a lot of volumes! And they were read an average of 4.5 times each so the circulation from the bookmobile was close to 400,000. How can you suddenly stop going into areas where they are used to having this marvelous service and say sorry we can't come here any more? The look on children's faces when you tell them you won't be coming into their areas any more is grim to behold. They are used to our vehicle pulling up into their schoolyards and to their teachers releasing them for 20 minutes or so to exchange their six or eight books four times a year. To stop this would deprive



The Family

Farm

Published in the interests
of the farmers of the province
by the Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization

PROMOTION OF POULTRY PRODUCTION

PURPOSE: To provide Quebec with a competitive, paying poultry industry.

A. Formation and improvement of competitive lines of poultry.

B. Maximum profitability at all levels of the poultry industry and hence for Quebec.

AIM: To work through breeding, feeding, and hygiene to build a competitive poultry industry

METHODS: Lines are selected and bred from commercial crosses with a high reputation for the desired traits.

Through mass selection, we retain the male and female birds having the desired qualities.

Inbreeding and selection is carried out within this nucleus until the desirable traits are fixed. By the fifth or sixth generation we consider the line to be for all practical purposes fixed.

Commercial birds are then obtained by crossing two or three of the pure lines so obtained.

During this procedure, it is aimed to fix economically significant traits such as hatchability, viability, disease-resistance, feed conversion, and egg or meat yield. Comparative laying trials and tests of meat production are thus indispensable for discovering the merits of these lines and crosses.

To be valid, such comparisons of the performance of different lines

and crosses must be carried out under identical conditions of management, feeding and hygiene.

Aid for the Improvement of Poultry Breeding Stock

Conditions:

A. For the development and improvement of pure lines:

1. Identify chicks and poults of each pure line when they are one day old;

2. have at least 100 layers of each pure line, after selection;

3. select or test such pure line(s) according to a program laid down by the Livestock Improvement Division and administered by authorized representatives of the provincial agricultural department;

4. make the necessary matings to produce the crossbred offspring for subsequent testing;

5. identify the chicks or poults from each mating when they are one day old.

B. For testing the crossbred birds.

6. purchase at least 150 pullets or turkey poults or 500 broiler chickens from each of the cross-matings between pure lines which is to be tested;

7. test offspring of at least three cross-matings on one farm;

8. for the offspring of each cross-mating, keep a separate and strictly accurate record of the following items: Feed consumption, egg weight, egg production, mortality;

9. in the case of turkeys and broiler chickens, the traits tested will be viability, feed consumption, meat yield, rate of growth, and carcass quality.

General conditions:

10. Allow supervisory technicians to carry out regular inspections and give them the necessary help in identifying and selecting birds;

11. organize and maintain the poultry-house in a manner favourable to good production;

12. provide all reports required by the Livestock Improvement Division.

Benefits offered: The Department will pay grants at the following rates to poultrykeepers whose flocks meet the requirements of this policy:

\$1.50 per hen or cockerel of laying type;
\$2.50 per hen or cockerel of meat type;
\$2.00 per turkey (male or female) of broiler type;
\$3.00 per heavy turkey (male or female) to poultrymen who will keep and test birds of a purebred Quebec line.
\$0.50 per hen of laying type;
\$0.25 per boiler chicken;
\$1.00 per turkey (male or female) to those who will test the crossbred offspring from matings between the pure lines.

Implementation

1. Personnel of the Poultry section:

By virtue of their functions and experience in this field, the

Department of Agriculture and Colonization's poultry advisers are engaged in preparing the provincial poultry program.

The implementation of the commercial production side of the program also requires the participation of the Department's poultry advisers.

Briefly, their role, at this stage, is to collaborate with and explain methods and techniques to poultrymen, hatcherymen, and marketing enterprises.

Their services are particularly effective because they are in a position, through the use of comparative methods, to evaluate the management and profitability of various poultry operations, the essential tool for this purpose being bookkeeping.

The personnel assigned by the Poultry section for carrying out the program of selection and improvement of pure lines also help to prepare that program in collaboration with the authorities concerned.

In view of the importance of effective supervision for the efficient carrying out of this program, the active participation of qualified and responsible personnel is indispensable. They must therefore take charge of the identification of day-old birds, their listing and subsequent selection at a predetermined age, the compilation of the data collected during the various operations and the analysis of these data in collaboration with those concerned.



2. Government Farms:

By means of its research stations, the government provides some of the physical facilities required to set up this program and follow it through. Thus the experimental farm at La Pocatière is responsible for the improvement of pure lines of commercial laying hens by trap-nesting and type-selection, and for maintaining these lines and making the first cross-matings.

The farm at Deschambault is responsible for testing and analyzing, by means of laying and meat production trials, the merits of the pure lines and of the progeny of their different double or three-way cross-matings. On the basis of the results of these trials, recommendations for the multiplication and marketing of commercial hybrids are made. Deschambault also participates in certain national poultry health programs.

3. Private poultry enterprises:

Because the foundation of pure lines calls for large populations of birds and hence plenty of floor space, it is practical and economical to entrust this work to private poultry enterprises, which then receive financial aid from the government. As a safety measure, in view of the possibility of loss from fire, disease, etc., duplicate stocks of these pure lines are placed with different qualified poultrymen.

4. Hatcherymen:

For this research to bear fruit, it is essential that distributors of

day-old birds (hatcherymen) undertake to distribute the hybrids to commercial poultrymen.

This is done by certain hatcherymen in the Province who have a franchise to distribute Quebec lines. These hatcherymen assist the government farms by incubating eggs from the different lines and cross-matings.

Safety of Farm Buildings

The season of snow and strong winds is here again. Farmers who are planning to erect a building this year or have recently built one should pay attention to the following advice about safety.

A recent study by the Farm Buildings Division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization based on reports of accidents compiled by the Department's regional agricultural engineering advisers shows that wind and rain are the two main factors that cause buildings to collapse.

It can, of course, be assumed that negligence and bad construction practices have contributed to such accidents. Some buildings are so weak that the least unexpected overload may lead to disaster. It is also sometimes unwise to let snow accumulate on buildings.

Here is some advice which, if followed, can save those concerned from regrets.

1. Don't let snow accumulate on buildings; pay attention to those parts which form a ledge or cornice, to a one-storey building annexed to a two-storey building, to buildings that are remotely situated or which don't get visited often, and to buildings sheltered from the wind (since they gather snow).

2. Buildings should also be firmly anchored to the ground by bolts in the foundations or by posts sunk in the ground. Any windbracing should be an integral part of the superstructure.

Rectangular Roofed Manure Tank

Plan number 3253 (copies of which may be obtained from the Farm Buildings Division, Department of Agriculture and Colonization, 200 Chemin Ste-Foy, Quebec 6, P.Q.) gives details for construction of a below-ground rectangular concrete tank for storage of liquid manure where a roof or cover is required to control odour and exclude snow and rain. The tank dimensions are 10 ft. deep, 36 ft. wide, and any length in multiples of 12 ft. Liquid manure storage capacity is about 3,950 cubic feet per 12 ft. length, based on a liquid depth of 9½ feet (6 inches from the top). A tank 72 ft. long as shown in this plan provides about 6½ months of storage for a 500-hog finishing unit.

A clear-span roof made with wood trusses and sheet metal roofing prevents accidents and keeps out snow and rain. The roof cover seems to reduce odour

problems as well, and this will be an important consideration if there is a house or any neighbours downwind.

Site

The advantage of manure storage mainly below ground is that it can be filled by gravity flow from the barn manure system. This manure storage may be directly attached to the animal barn, or it may be separated from the barn if there is enough natural slope from the barn to the storage site. Attaching the storage directly to the barn reduces piping and freezing problems, but extra roof trusses should be added where snow may drift or slide from the higher roof of the main barn.

Water Table and Depth Considerations

Never build a water-tight manure tank deep in the ground where the water table may come close to the ground surface; if the tank is emptied when the water table is much above the tank bottom, the entire tank may float, or at least the floor may break up.

Locating the storage away from the barn requires at least an 8-inch filler pipe, but it may make it possible to place the tank closer to the edge of a hill where the soil will have better natural drainage.

The filler pipe should have at least 1% slope for rapid flushing, and the pipe joints should be water tight to keep out groundwater. The pipe should enter the storage as close as possible to the top since the pipe will plug with settled manure solids when the storage

level rises above the pipe outlet. The manure should be flushed rapidly from barn to storage; if it is allowed to trickle, expect plugging and freezing problems. For sites with high water table, consider pumping into above ground storage.

Pumping From Storage

Solid particles in liquid manure will in time either float or settle out. This plan provides access hatches for a large pump, driven by tractor power take off. The pump must be capable of re-mixing both the bottom sludge and the floating crust before pumping into a tanker for field spreading. With swine manure, the largest tractor-powered pumps can agitate to a radius of about 35 feet; this determines the width of the storage and the maximum spacing of the access hatches along one wall. For dairy or beef manure, access hatches should be added to the other side as well. A sump in the floor under each hatch allows the pump inlet to be submerged below tank floor level so the tank may be completely pumped out.

Tank Construction

Below-ground concrete tanks must resist internal liquid pressure when full, and external soil pressure when empty. For economy, this design uses the outside pressure of compacted soil to help support the inside liquid pressure, and a system of lumber cross-bracing under the trusses prevents the walls from tipping inwards when empty.

For economy, the tank floor is not reinforced, and no water-

proofing is shown at the floor-to-footing joint. It is intended that rising ground-water should leak in through this joint, in preference to lifting the floor. Liquid manure is not likely to leak out enough to become a pollution problem since the manure particles tends to plug small cracks and openings.

Plan 8201* Barn for Riding Horses

This plan is for a small attractive barn for light horses. The barn includes a small tack room, feed room, three box stalls, and a wide work alley. If desired, one of the box stalls can be replaced by two tie stalls each 5 ft. wide.

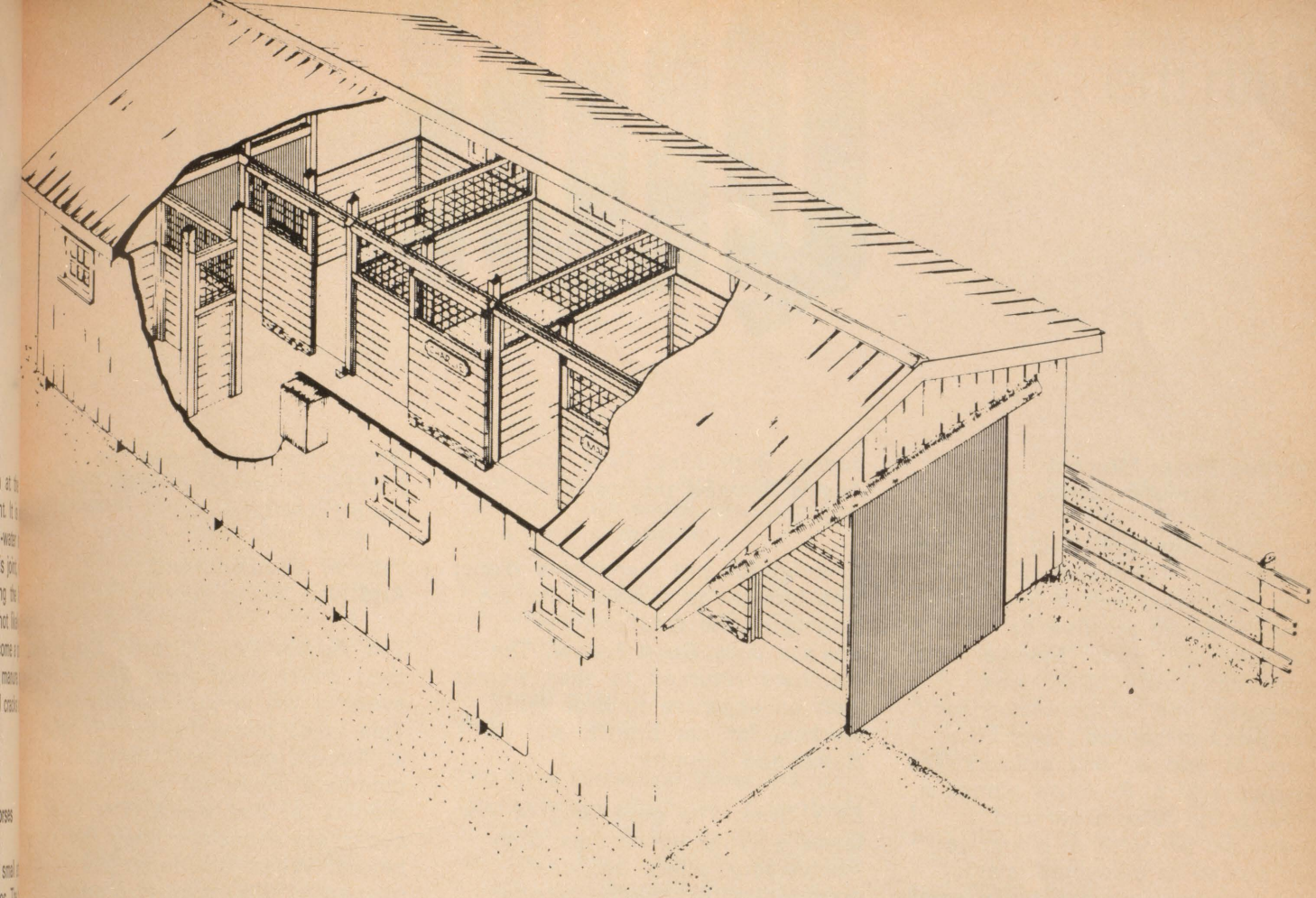
The exterior walls are insulated post-frame construction using spaced 6 x 6-inch pressure-treated wood posts on concrete footings. The roof is supported from the walls by 24-ft. clear span trusses; this permits changes of interior arrangement without disturbing the roof structure.

Box Stalls

The 10 x 12-ft. box stalls feature earth floors and plank partitions with wire mesh at the top for good ventilation. Partition supports are 6 x 6-in. wood posts, secured at the floor and ceiling. Slide doors from each box stall open to the work alley

Tack Room

The 6 x 8-ft. tack room in one corner of the barn provides important storage space for supplies and equipment. If it is to be used as an office, it should be insulated and electrically heated.



Feed and Bedding Storage Room

The 10 x 12-ft. feed room provides space for about two months supply of grain, baled hay and bedding. The feed room is built with plank walls similar to the box stalls but has a concrete floor.

Ventilation

For mild and warm weather, ventilation can be supplied by opening doors or windows. In cold weather however, an exhaust fan with thermostat provides automatic control of temperature. A variable-speed agricultural exhaust fan is best for this purpose since it can be adjusted to low speed for almost continuous ventilation in cold weather.

The plan shows two adjustable inlets to bring fresh air through the ceiling from the ventilated attic above. During cold weather, reduce the size of the inlet slots so that fresh air sweeps along the ceiling. When the fan is adjusted

for increased ventilation in milder weather, increase the size of the inlets to admit more air. In summer, close the inlets completely to exclude the hot attic air.

Manure Handling and Storage

No special provisions are made on this plan for handling and storing manure, but proper manure management is an important part of overall horse management. The physical and social aspects of collecting, storing, handling, transporting, and disposing of manure can be a major problem to horse owners.

Check local regulations for storage and disposal of manure. If regulations do not exist, consider the following recommendations:

- Dispose of manure daily when possible.
- Provide temporary storage for manure that cannot be disposed of

daily; this requires at least two cubic feet of storage per horse per day.

- Locate the storage in an approved or safe area for convenient removal, away from any water source and out of natural drainage channels.

- Empty the storage at least weekly during fly breeding season (spring temperatures above 65°F until the first killing frost in the fall).

- Keep all runoff that may be polluted with animal waste from reaching usable or public waters.

*Copies of this plan can be obtained from the Farm Buildings Division, Department of Agriculture and Colonization, 200 Chemin Ste-Foy, Quebec 6, P.Q.

Another Proud Moment In Port Daniel's History

The 50th Anniversary of the **Port Daniel W.I.** (Bonaventure Co.) was celebrated last June with a special dinner at Vive La Canadienne. Charter Member Mrs. Cameron Dow, O.B.E., was honoured and congratulated for her years of service. (See Ed.'s Note at end of this article.) The President Mrs. P. Jones pinned a corsage on Mrs. Dow and presented her with an album (a pin was to be presented later). Mrs. Jones also presented a small gift to Mrs. J. G. Assels, a member for many years who had just celebrated her 50th wedding anniversary. Mrs. Ernest Sweetman, 1st Vice-President, pinned a corsage on the President.

The table was attractively decorated using the blue and gold banner "50th", which was presented with flowers at the Annual Convention by Black Cape W.I., along with a three-tier cake beautifully and artistically decorated by the Marcil W.I. Marcil members were invited to attend but only two were able to be present — Mrs. Alvin Journeau and Mrs. Basil Dow.

Mrs. Jones reviewed the work of the W.I. for 50 years and mentioned some of the changes during these years. Mrs. E. A. Sweetman, Secretary, gave the highlights of Port Daniel W.I. from 1922 to 1972. She also presented Mrs. Dow with a portfolio of items and pictures depicting her 50 years of service for Home and Country.

After a delicious dinner Mrs Dow cut the cake assisted by Mrs.

Jones. Both Mrs. Dow and Mrs. Assels thanked the members for their gifts.

A delightful and memorable dinner was brought to a close with the singing of the Ode and For She's a Jolly Good Fellow. The members returned to their homes with an objective to keep on working for our branch and for Home and Country.

Ed.'s Note: The publishing of Port Daniel's write up of their 50th Anniversary offers an ideal opportunity to briefly mention some of the many accomplishments of their Charter Member, Mrs. Cameron Dow.

Mrs. Dow was Port Daniel's first secretary and when Bonaventure County was first organized in 1923 she became the first President, serving from 1923 to 1926 and then again from 1935 to 1939. During this same period — 1935-39 — Mrs. Dow was second Vice-President of the Provincial Board and President from 1939 until 1943. In 1943 she became President of the F.W.I.C. serving in that capacity until 1947.

Mrs. Dow was awarded the Order of Agricultural Merit of the Province of Quebec in 1940 and six years later was appointed an Officer of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire "for outstanding service and leadership to patriotic and war causes."

The list of deeds and awards goes on but from this short resumé of her career, one realizes how very proud the members of Port

Daniel, the Q.W.I. and the F.W.I.C. must be of this truly remarkable Canadian.

"We've Worked Hard And Had Some Fun!"

The **Austin W.I.** (Brome Co.) had their usual busy year. The main event is the annual Garden Party. This takes place the first Friday in August each year. Several members work all year preparing articles for this event. The good cooks are especially busy the day before. When the doors are opened at 2:30 p.m. it reminds you of bargain day at a department store or shopping centre.

The members serving afternoon tea are helped by Girl Guides and friends and are kept extremely busy. After 4 o'clock amidst groans and "my poor feet" the members can take a breather — but not for long. The evening is to be looked forward to with games for young and old. For several years a salad supper was served but for the last two years it has been discontinued.

We realized \$1,600 this year and at the end of the day comments such as "What will we have for next year that can be different?" are heard.

For the last two years the local Scouts, Cubs, and Girl Guides — who are sponsored by our W.I. — have had a booth at the Garden Party. They have sold ice cream, soft drinks, vegetables and displayed their handiwork. They also have a fish pond for the young fry.

Some of the proceeds from this event go to support the

Memphremagog Library in Magog. For several years this has been a W.I. project which has grown by leaps and bounds. A bilingual committee has now been formed to pilot it through the coming years. Over 8,000 English books and 6,000 French books have been catalogued. We also have a "Paperback Room" of about 400 books. The Library has been run by volunteer help. Over 160,000 books have been loaned out during the years. As many as 300 books go out on a Friday evening. It is open Tuesday morning, nearly all day Thursday and for two hours on Friday evenings.

Various good causes have been supported during the years. Teaching aids have been donated to the local school and the school cafeteria has been helped. The School Fair in Ayer's Cliff has been assisted as our local children take exhibits there. Christmas boxes are sent to sick and shut-ins.

All is not work. In August we chartered a bus and attended "The Ottawa Man" at the Lennoxville Festival. In September a large group — taking a picnic lunch — visited Brome County Museum. We attended our County Annual and Semi-annual Conventions and a delegate attended the Provincial Convention. Eight members have been given 25-year pins.

The October meeting is our "Fun Meeting". We invite a branch from another county when possible and some of our county branches and county officers. Games are played and this past October we had a trip to British Columbia,

Jasper, Banff and the Calgary Stampede via slides taken and shown by a member.

We've worked hard and had some fun and look forward to more of the same!

A Small Branch With Big Ideas

The **New Richmond West** branch (Bonaventure Co.) was organized in March, 1969. Since that time we have been working with only a small membership but, although we are few, by our efforts and cooperation as a group we have accomplished a great deal.

We've had several successful bake and handicraft sales, social evenings, afternoon teas and pot luck suppers. We have given assistance to several organizations including the Red Cross, a senior citizen's home, a hospital, schools, an orphanage as well as to a needy family. Each month we remember a sick or shut-in person with a small gift.

To make our meetings interesting we have had several guest speakers such as: a nurse, a member of the St. John Ambulance. We have also had some interesting demonstrations on cake decorating, Holiday Magic Beauty products, and liquid embroidery.

We are striving to gain some new members which will enable us to work better for both "Home and Country."

Serving the Community

Our aims at **Grand Cascapedia W. I.**, which was organized in Bonaventure County in 1951,

have been to assist school activities and the country Fair. We have financially supported these activities. We have also given assistance to different organizations such as retarded children, cancer, and heart funds. We have helped needy families and the sick. Our Sunshine Committee is very busy in this respect.

Our Centennial project for 1967 was the purchase of a hall in which to hold our meetings, suppers, and other events. We are pleased to report that it is clear of debt.

We still have in our Institute several of the original members along with new ones. We hope to gain more new members in order to keep up with our W. I. duties.

News From Pioneer

A special occasion, touched by a mixture of both joy and sadness, took place recently when **Pioneer W.I. members** (Argenteuil Co.) gathered at a neighbour's home to bid farewell to one of their older members, Mrs. Alfred Parker, who was leaving the community. The President, on behalf of the branch, presented her with a lovely pearl necklace. Mrs. Parker was very surprised and pleased.

Mrs. Parker told the members that one of the saddest things in leaving was that she was unable to take her dog with her. This dog had been a friend and companion for quite some time. One of the members kindly offered to look after the dog for her; this offer cheered Mrs. Parker up immensely.

We were served delicious refreshments, followed by a cheerful singsong which brought the evening to a joyous and happy conclusion. Pioneer W.I. wishes her well.

For several years the Quebec Farmers Association successfully operated a refreshment booth at the Lachute Exhibition. This year, when they were unable to carry on, four branches of Argenteuil County, including Pioneer, took on this venture. Most of the women knew the ropes having worked in the booth with their husbands in previous years.

Mrs. Kenneth Hanly, with a small committee, organized the work and, during the five-day exhibition W.I. members enjoyed the opportunity of working together. A sizeable profit was realized and divided among the four branches.

Encourage Don't Discourage

Commenting on slander, Shakespeare wrote: "Whose edge is sharper than the word, whose tongue outvenoms all the worms of the Nile?"

People kill in many ways. By making fun of a child's occupation a parent or a teacher can easily kill a career. Never call your child stupid or lazy: you may well kill what little ambition the boy or girl has.

Thou Shall Not Kill; what does it really mean? Of course it forbids murder, suicide and destruction of physical life. But it also has a much deeper meaning. In its

fullest sense it forbids the killing of a person's hopes, ideas, interests, aspirations, his confidence in himself, etc.

Thou shall not kill another person's chance for a job, a promotion, reputation, character or integrity.

Thou shall not kill another person's religious affiliation, religious vocation or his faith in God.

Thou shall not kill another person's ideas, interests, hobbies, career, or goals.

"Keep your tongue from evil, and your lips from speaking deceit", Psalm 34,13.

Mrs. Patrick Jones,
Q.W.I. Education Convener.

F.W.I.C. say "Now is the Time"

We know that each branch is trying its best to keep its programs pertinent to the times and we only need to hear the annual reports read to realize how much community service is done. Do you think that we are too modest and keep our light hidden under a bushel? We feel that publicity is the bell-ringer, so alert your community to the presence and worth while work of your Institute by using all possible publicity channels — TV, radio, press and posters. Many rural TV and radio stations welcome and are willing to give time for well put together, interesting accounts of your W.I. activities. Many radio stations feature a "Club Calendar" one or two mornings per week and announcements about your coming meetings and events could be included, always concluding with a warm welcome

to all interested listeners to attend. Your local press will be glad to print interesting accounts of your W.I. meetings and activities and colourful posters attract public attention and arouse the interest of the women of your community in your work.

Keep up your campaign to increase Institute membership through a revitalized programming, a vital community service project with popular appeal and extensive publicity. Our urgent closing appeal to each W.I. member is: aim to obtain at least one new member. Involve the new member in the W.I. activity in which she is interested, and because of her happy experience, she in turn may persuade a friend to join W.I. Good luck with all your efforts in promoting our membership drive.

Apple Cookbook Project

The Hemmingford Women's Institute (Chateaugay-Huntingdon) has recently published a cookbook containing only recipes using apples, hints on apples, and an explanatory section describing the different varieties of apples — their appearance, when harvested and when available in stores.

The idea came from a relatively new member who, after 1971's successful Apple Festival in Hemmingford, thought there would be many women interested in cooking with apples. The members, living in an apple-growing district, had delicious recipes, either handed down for generations, or newly tried in their own kitchens.



The Hemmingford W.I. Cookbook has been a bestseller at two local events. Above: Rhea Gnass and customer at the Apple Festival. Right: Mrs. Bruce Shearer and Mrs. R. Schimmelpfeng at the Havelock Fair.



photographed and reduced to the proper size. This meant all the typing had to be done on the same machine. The plasticized cover was chosen for its durability. The book was stapled together, as plastic hinges break easily as well as adding to expenses.

The committee typed the recipes, and one member drew illustrations. In no time the printing was completed, and the cookbooks were ready for sale on Apple Festival Day, August 19, 1972.

One thousand cookbooks were printed as a starter. They have been sold at the Apple Festival, at Havelock Fair, individually and by order. Sales to date have been excellent. Copies will be available indefinitely to anyone interested. Books sell for \$1.00 plus postage. A single copy, first class mail (sealed) costs 25 cents; not sealed it goes for 10 cents. We suggest group orders where possible as these can be mailed parcel post at a much lower rate — 65 to 70 cents for 10 copies. We will bill orders but would appreciate advance payment on a large order. Orders should be sent to Mrs. P. Reid, Box 232, Hemmingford, Quebec.

We hope our cookbook will encourage the use of apples and, in this small way, the W.I. is helping the apple industry, which involves many farms and residents of our area. A copy of the cookbook was sent to the local agronomer to apprise the Department of Agriculture of our promotion of the use of apples. Would you like to try a popular dessert?

Apple Roly-Poly

Oven Temps.: 400 degrees F.
Serves 4

½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup water
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind
¼ cup lemon juice

Combine these ingredients in a saucepan. Bring to a boil and simmer 5 minutes. Pour into 10 x 6 x 2 baking pan.

1 cup sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons shortening
⅓ cup milk

Sift together dry ingredients. Cut in shortening. Add milk to form soft dough. Roll into rectangle ¼ inch thick or less.

OR: Any tea biscuit mix can be used instead of making your own. Use 1½ cups of the commercial mix and mix according to manufacturer's directions. Roll into rectangle.

2 cups finely chopped tart apples
2 tablespoons sugar, mixed with
¼ teaspoon cinnamon

Spread apples on the rolled out dough. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Roll up (as in a jelly roll) and cut in 1-inch thick slices. Place slices flat in the baking dish containing lemon mixture. Bake in a hot oven for about 35 minutes.

What about those who were unfamiliar with the possibilities of the apple? Why not share our knowledge and pleasure? Let's publish an apple cookbook for sale at the next Apple Festival — and so the seed was planted.

Over the winter months all gathered their favourite recipes together. Early spring saw the formation of a committee to pursue the idea further. Recipes were brought in, checked against repetition and filed. No untested recipes were acceptable. Many ladies began feverishly baking — testing the new ones. Some recipes came in from friends and other W.I. branches. The results were felt to be excellent, and a good variety of 145 recipes were finally accepted for publication.

Material was gathered for an introduction. Information on types of apples, their mineral and vitamin content, when in season, and their uses was prepared and verified.

A local printing firm was selected. The most economical method, producing the best results was to type all the pages, which were

From Matapedia W.I. in Bonaventure Co., comes this recipe for:

Date Tarts

½ pound butter
2 cups flour
4 tablespoons icing sugar

Cream the butter and gradually add the flour and icing sugar. Pat down in cup cake pans, rounding the sides a little to form a tart shell. Bake in a slow oven. Cool.

Filling

2 cups chopped dates
¼ cup brown sugar
4 tablespoons butter
¾ cup icing sugar

Stir and cook the dates, brown sugar and butter together 4 or 5 minutes. Remove from heat and gradually add icing sugar to thicken. Pour into tart shells.

Dear W.I. Members:

We, in Quebec W.I. have been "twinning" with British Columbia to study and learn about this sister province and its people. Pen pals are stressed; if you are interested you may contact Mrs. W. J. Bell, Box 696, Fruitvale, B.C. Scrapbooks could be prepared for exchange. Our Q.W.I. Citizenship Convener, Mrs. Sidney Patterson, is preparing study kits for each county. The twinning idea is to be one of the highlights of the F.W.I.C. Convention in 1973. Again let us prove that "Quebec Knows How". And speaking of a good showing at this Convention, the many new members being continually reported show that we are well on the way to the "top" in the membership campaign. But what about you? Have you contacted all the neighbours you know who would find W.I. a worth while and enjoyable addition to their lives?

'Forgotten no longer'... more and more forgotten patients at the Douglas Hospital are finding friends as an increasing number of branches

report kindnesses done for these patients.

W.I. branches feel Mrs. Butters, of the Cecil Butters Hospital in Austin, richly deserved the award she was presented with by Governor-General Mitchener for her work with retarded children. She received the medal of the Order of Canada.

Popular again this year with the branches was a visit to the Salon of Agriculture at Place Bonaventure in Montreal.

Do read the most interesting autumn issue of the Federated News. Just to mention one item — Mrs. C. Inglis, Convener of Citizenship and Education, has listed a number of thought-provoking questions on the abortion issue and welcomes any of our views on this topic.

One branch is preparing a branch information sheet for its members. It includes information on branch "Do's" regarding refreshments, hostesses and so on.

Gatineau County branches, especially Eardley, mourn the passing of an outstanding member, Mrs. Frank Cornu. Mrs. Cornu held just about every office in branch and county and was a great member and a wonderful neighbour.

Twenty-five-year pins presented to Mrs. E. Fisher, Mrs. H. Coates in Austin W.I. Fifty-year pins were presented to Mrs. E. Kettyle, Mrs. L. Boys and Mrs. G. Walker in Jerusalem-Bethany.

Some members attended a meeting in costumes representing the past, the present, and the future.

When you read this the new year of 1973 will have started. I read recently the following quotation, "Courage is fear that has said its prayers." As we face this new year with its fears and challenges let us put our hand into the hand of the Living God and go forward straightforward and unafraid.

Mrs. Perley Clark,
Q.W.I. Publicity Convener.

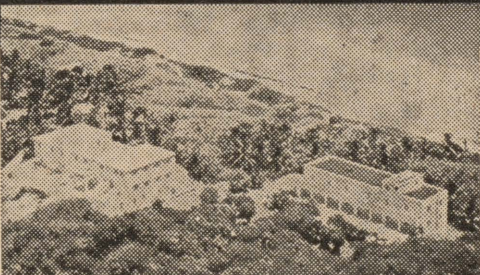
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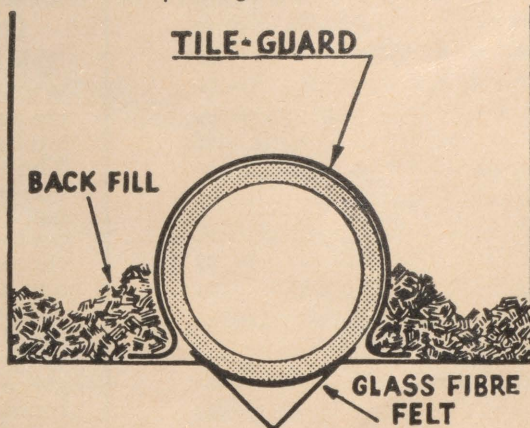
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